

THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL



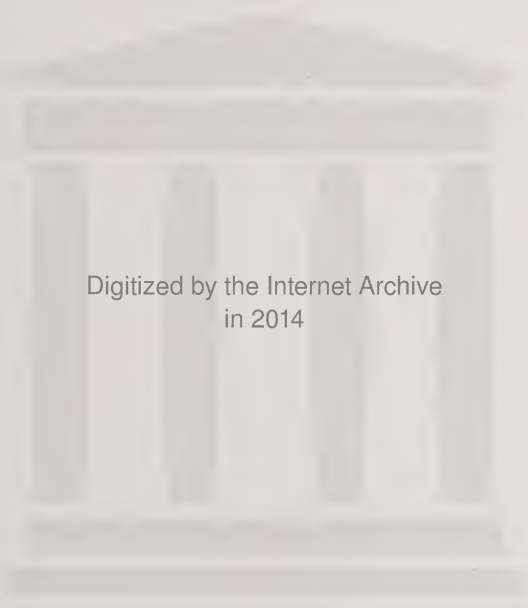
Created by Royal Charter in 1771
in the reign of King George III

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF

The New York Hospital-Westchester Division

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

1945



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL



Created by Royal Charter in 1771
in the reign of King George III

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF

The New York Hospital-Westchester Division

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

1945



FAIRWAY ON GOLF COURSE

THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

OFFICERS

LANGDON P. MARVIN	<i>President</i>
G. BEEKMAN HOPPIN	<i>Vice-President</i>
JAMES W. HUSTED	<i>Secretary</i>
HENRY S. STURGIS	<i>Treasurer</i>

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

CORNELIUS N. BLISS	W. GIBSON CAREY, JR.
WILLIAM WOODWARD	WILLIAM HARDING JACKSON
G. BEEKMAN HOPPIN	WALTER G. DUNNINGTON
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.	MRS. CHARLES S. PAYSON
JOHN HAY WHITNEY	EDWARD W. BOURNE
VINCENT ASTOR	LANGBOURNE M. WILLIAMS,
BARKLIE HENRY	JR.
LANGDON P. MARVIN	MISS RUTH V. TWOMBLY
WILLIAMSON PELL	JAMES W. HUSTED
GEORGE T. BOWDOIN	A. CONGER GOODYEAR
HENRY S. STURGIS	WILLARD S. SIMPKINS
LONDON K. THORNE	ALFRED L. LOOMIS
	OGDEN PHIPPS
	PAUL G. PENNOYER

MURRAY SARGENT, *Director*

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, *Custodian*

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL — WESTCHESTER DIVISION
COMMITTEE

JAMES W. HUSTED, *Chairman*

EDWARD W. BOURNE

LANGDON P. MARVIN

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.

WILLARD S. SIMPKINS

MURRAY SARGENT

MEDICAL AND EXECUTIVE STAFF
OF
THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL — WESTCHESTER DIVISION

Medical Director Emeritus
WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, M.D.

RESIDENT STAFF

Medical Director
CLARENCE O. CHENEY, M.D., F.A.C.P.

Assistant Medical Director
JAMES HARDIN WALL, M.D.

Physician in Charge of Women's Department
JOHN L. SMALLDON, M.D.

Physician in Charge of Men's Department
CURTIS T. PROUT, M.D., F.A.C.P.

Director of Laboratories and Resident Internist
HOLLIS E. CLOW, M.D.

Senior Assistant Psychiatrists

EDWARD BARTLETT ALLEN, M.D.
DONALD M. HAMILTON, M.D.
GLADYS M. WARD, M.D.*

DOROTHY BURDICK, M.D.
W. LYNWOOD HEAVER, M.D.*
JANE F. O'NEIL, M.D.

Resident Physicians

TOM G. STAUFFER, M.D.

WALDO E. BURNETT, M.D.

Assistant Resident Physicians

ROBERT E. NIXON, JR., M.D.
GEORGE A. PEABODY, M.D.

WILLIAM R. PARSONS, M.D.
LUDWIG MANCUSI-UNGARO, M.D.

Junior Fellow in Psychiatry
ALICE C. DEBLOIS, M.D.

Dental Surgeon
D. AUSTIN SNIFFEN, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.

Research Psychologist
EDWARD I. STRONGIN, PH. D.

* Resigned in November.

ATTENDING STAFF

Medicine

EDWARD CUSSLER, M.D.

JOSEPH C. ROPER, M.D.

Urology

ALLISTER M. McLELLAN, M.D., F.A.C.S

FREDERICK C. McLELLAN, M.D.

Gynecology

THOMAS C. PEIGHTAL, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Otolaryngology

RICHARD W. MORIARTY, M.D., F.A.C.S.

GRANVILLE S. KNIGHT, M.D.

Roentgenology

ROY D. DUCKWORTH, M.D.

CONSULTING STAFF

Surgery

WALTER W. MOTT, M.D., F.A.C.S.

EDWIN G. RAMSDELL, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Medicine

EDWARD W. WEBER, M.D.

Urology

OSWALD S. LOWSLEY, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Neurology

LEWIS D. STEVENSON, M.D.

HAROLD G. WOLFF, M.D.

Otolaryngology

FRANK H. KNIGHT, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Dermatology

PHYLLIS S. KERR, M.D.

Anaesthetist

ROBERT B. HAMMOND, M.D.

Dentistry

CHARLES HENRY STIMPSON, D.D.S.

Oral Surgery

FRANK LUCAS LEWIS, D.D.S.

Orthodontia

FRANKLIN A. SQUIRES, D.D.S.

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Director of Nursing

ELOISE A. SHIELDS, R.N., M.A.

Assistant Directors of Nursing

PETER G. MITCHELL, R.N., Men's Department

PAULINE H. MADDOCK, R.N., Women's Department

Instructor in Nursing

LENORE J. BALDWIN, B.A., R.N.

Assistant Instructor in Nursing

HELEN TENNANT, R.N.

Supervisors

INA KELLY STIMPSON, R.N.

FRANCES RANSON, R.N.

HELEN FISH, R.N.

VALENTINE GREVE, R.N.

JESSIE MCBRIDE, R.N.

GILBERT MCROBERTSON, R.N.

CONKLIN C. VAIL, R.N.

Directors of Occupational Therapy

FRANCES PATTON, Reg. O.T.

LOUIS J. HAAS, Reg. O.T.

Directors of Physical Education

ELLEN E. PHELAN, M.A.

MICHAEL COLLINS, R.N.

Directors of Physical Therapy

G. FRIEDA LARSEN

CLAUDE RUGGIAN, B.S., Reg. Tech.

Director of Music

DARLENE DONAIS, M.A.

Psychologist

JEAN BLAUVELT, M.A.

Librarian

MARY LOUISE ATKINSON, B.S.

Steward

ANDREW J. DELANEY

Supervising Engineer

HAROLD E. VEHSLAGE, B.A., M.E.

Supervising Housekeeper

MARY FRANCES O'GRADY

Chief Dietitian

ISADORA ANSHUTZ

Secretary to Medical Director

DOROTHY L. CLOSE, B.A.

Apothecary

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Ph.G.

Chaplain

ALFRED C. ARNOLD, D.D.



CHAIR CANING

Special bedstand equipment developed in Men's Occupational Therapy Department for the use of bed patients, particularly in Veterans Hospitals

HISTORICAL NOTE

In 1769 in his Kings College commencement address delivered in Trinity Church, Dr. Samuel Bard set forth the need for a hospital in New York City. Public-spirited citizens contributed liberally and then petitioned the Governor of the Colony for a charter. In 1771 King George III granted a royal charter to "The Society of the Hospital in the City of New York in America." (In 1810 the charter was confirmed by the Legislature and the name was changed to "The Society of The New York Hospital.") Through the efforts of Dr. John Fothergill, the Society received money also from people in England, and in 1772 it was granted an allowance of eight hundred pounds by the Legislature of the Province.

In 1773 the Governors of the Society purchased five acres of land on the west side of Broadway opposite Pearl Street. Construction of The New York Hospital was begun immediately, but in February, 1775, the interior of the building was almost completely destroyed by fire. Although rebuilding was started at once, it was soon halted by the outbreak of the War of Independence. The unfinished structure was used both as a hospital and as barracks. Wounded American soldiers were the first patients.

Because of the confusion in civic affairs, the Hospital was not opened to civilians until January 1791. From the beginning the Governors recognized that patients suffering from nervous and mental disorders were sick people, and they were admitted into the same building as were the medical and surgical cases. In 1808 a separate building was erected on the Hospital grounds to provide more adequately for the care of mental patients.

For the same purpose the Society purchased property on Bloomingdale Road, seven miles north of the City, where Bloomingdale Asylum was built and opened in 1821. With the subsequent growth of the City, in 1893 it was found advisable to sell this property to Columbia University and other institutions and to move Bloomingdale to its present location in White Plains.

Since the construction of the original Bloomingdale Hospital buildings in White Plains there have been extensive developments of the Hospital property, among which may be mentioned the following: the construction of Macy and Banker Villas for men patients; Brown Villa and Bard House and Bruce House for women patients; special occupational therapy buildings and gymnasias for both men and women patients; a clinic building including operating room unit and dental and X-ray laboratory units; a student nurses' house; a staff house and six cottages for physicians. In 1938 a modern building for physical therapy was constructed in connection with the men's department. In 1941 the Nichols

Cottage, an air-conditioned building with accommodations for 20 disturbed women patients was constructed and named in honor of Dr. Charles H. Nichols, formerly Medical Superintendent of the hospital from 1877 to 1889. Other sections of the hospital have been modernized by renovation promoting the safety and medical care of the patients. A nine-hole golf course has been made available and the grounds, 277 acres in extent, have been otherwise developed.

By vote of the Board of Governors of the Society on June 15, 1936, the name of Bloomingdale Hospital was changed to "The New York Hospital—Westchester Division" in order to convey a clearer understanding than had hitherto prevailed of the relation of the Hospital in White Plains to the Society of The New York Hospital.

In 1877 The New York Hospital moved to new quarters on West 15th and 16th Streets. In September 1932 it again moved into new buildings at 68th to 71st Streets overlooking the East River. On this site, in the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, the Hospital has provided accommodations for the study and treatment of mental disorders. Cornell University Medical College occupies the immediately adjoining and connected buildings on York Avenue from 68th to 70th Streets. The Society of The New York Hospital with its two psychiatric hospitals which supplement rather than duplicate each other, provides exceptional facilities for modern and scientific psychiatric diagnosis and treatment.

Modification of Mental Hygiene Law

By action of the State legislature during the 1944 session the Mental Hygiene law, under which the hospital operates, was amended in a number of important aspects, generally effective October 1st. The word, "insane", was eliminated from the law and the term, "mentally sick", was substituted to apply to persons with mental disorders. Judges no longer "commit" patients to mental hospitals of this State as "insane", but "certify" them as "mentally sick" for a period of observation of two months. If during that time it appears that the patient needs continued care in the hospital, the director makes a certificate to that effect. The certificate is filed with the County Clerk and the judge's order then becomes final.

Under the previous law suitable patients were admitted as voluntary patients with the provision that they could not be detained more than ten days after they gave written notice to leave, unless they were meanwhile committed to the hospital. Under the present law it is provided that if a patient makes voluntary application for admission and treatment he may be detained in the hospital at the discretion of the director for a period of two months, and at the expiration of that period may be further detained for fifteen days after giving written notice. The former provisions regarding the admission of patients on the certificate of one physician, and the law regarding the admission of inebriates and drug addicts to private, licensed institutions were not changed essentially.

A digest of these modifications may be obtained upon request to the Medical Director.



TYPING

THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL NEW YORK HOSPITAL — WESTCHESTER DIVISION

To the Board of Governors of The Society of the New York Hospital:

I have the honor to present herewith the report of the New York Hospital-Westchester Division for the year ending December 31, 1945.

The year 1945 was, we hope, the last year of operation under war conditions. With the cessation of hostilities and the various V-days, it was anticipated that conditions respecting supplies and personnel might be improved; these anticipations were not realized in any substantial way. Although rationing of most commodities was discontinued, the purchase of food supplies was still difficult. By the end of the year there had been no noteworthy return of personnel to fill the hundred odd vacancies in the various departments which had existed for the past several years. Because of the continued shortage of personnel, it was not possible to reopen for the care of patients two convalescent cottages for men and one for women, and one section for women in the main building, these having a capacity of fifty-three beds. Furniture and furnishings, building supplies and other goods needed by the hospital were either not in the market or were promised at indefinite future dates and at unknown prices; also repairs and replacements were difficult if not impossible. It was only through the indefatigable efforts and unwavering loyalty on the part of the heads of the various departments, and their assistants, that difficulties which often seemed insurmountable were met and overcome so that the traditions of proper care and treatment of patients were maintained. The personnel volunteered many thousands of hours of overtime at a fixed hourly rate of pay, reaching a peak for the month of August of 2,200 hours in the nursing service. The Gray Ladies of the American Red Cross and several of the physicians' wives contributed over 1,200 hours to the nursing service.

Because of the emergency, eighteen convalescent patients from the Hudson River State Hospital were given employment in the housekeeping department. Of this number four were returned to the State Hospital for further treatment, five completed their convalescent period satisfactorily and were discharged by the State Hospital and thus became independent and self-supporting. Fifteen were still in the employ of this hospital at the end of the year. This procedure has been helpful not only to this hospital but also to the State Hospital patients who have thus been given an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to be gainfully employed and self-supporting. It is anticipated that during the coming year, men and women who have been with the Armed Forces, or who have been occupied in war industries, will gradually become stabilized and again seek regular employment. Supplies, materials and furnishings, should also become available so that the hospital may carry out the necessary repairs and replacements and reopen the closed sections to receive and treat a larger number of patients.

ADMISSIONS

During the year 346 patients, 226 women and 120 men, were admitted for treatment. These constituted two more women and eight fewer men than during the previous year. Approximately 400 applications for admission were declined for various reasons, largely because of the shortage of personnel and accommodations but also because many applications were for the admission of senile and other chronic patients. In accepting patients for admission the practice has been maintained of giving preference to comparatively young persons who have recently developed mental illness and who offer the possibility of marked benefit by treatment in this hospital. Toward the end of the year it was necessary to establish a waiting list for women patients and in general to confine admissions to residents of this State and to those who were not already receiving care in psychiatric hospitals.

Forty-five of the patients admitted had previously received treatment in this hospital on one or more occasions, and 72 others had been treated previously in other psychiatric hospitals. Physicians in private practice referred the majority of patients to the hospital. Six came directly from the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. Two hundred and sixty-four of the new patients were residents of New York State, 89 of them living in Westchester County, and 28 in White Plains. Westchester County therefore provided 25 per cent of all patients admitted, or 33 per cent of the New York State residents. Eighty-two patients came from 20 other States, Canada, Puerto Rico and South America.

Two hundred and seventy-three, or 79 per cent of the admissions, were on a voluntary basis. Eighteen other patients under the age of 21 were admitted on the application of their parents; 15 were received on physician's certificates; and 19 were certified for treatment at the time of admission. Eight patients were received on transfer from other hospitals in this State.

Two-thirds of the patients admitted were under the age of 50; 96 were between 30 and 40; 60 were between 20 and 30, and 12 were under the age of 20.

Twenty men and two women who had been connected with the Armed Forces of the United States were admitted, making a total of 69 men and 10 women veterans of World War II who have been under treatment here. None of these patients showed mental disturbance as a result of combat activity but had symptoms similar to those seen in civilians with mental illness.

One hundred and sixty-eight of the new patients had received college, university or normal school education. The professions were represented by four lawyers, ten physicians, eleven teachers, four engineers. Twenty-nine other patients were students.

One hundred and five, or 30 per cent of the patients admitted, were diagnosed as having manic-depressive psychoses, and 85, or 24.5 per cent as having dementia praecox. As usual these two groups constituted over half the admissions. Sixty-eight, or 19 per cent of the new patients, were diagnosed as having psychoneuroses; and 30, or 8.6 per cent, had mental disorder associated with the involutional period. Two patients were admitted for the treatment of mental disorder associated with the excessive use of alcohol, and 21 other patients for the treatment of inebriety without mental disorder. Three patients were admitted



WEAVING NECKTIE

for drug addiction. All the inebriates and drug habitues were admitted as voluntary patients, and 22 of them were subsequently certified on their own application in accordance with the inebriety law. The policy has been continued of receiving for treatment only those alcoholic or drug habitues who are willing to come to the hospital of their own accord, and preferably to make their own application for certification by a court so that they remain in the hospital for a period of six to twelve months. Such patients are not certified on application of someone else. The alcohol or drug habitue is therefore not forced into the hospital against his will, and as a result is more cooperative in treatment and rehabilitation.

DISCHARGES

Of the total of 348 patients discharged, 132 or almost 38 per cent, were completely recovered as compared with 35 per cent the previous year. The majority of patients were discharged from the hospital records six months to a year after they left the hospital and a designation of recovery therefore means that the patients have demonstrated during such a period that they are as well as they were before they became mentally ill. Two hundred and thirteen, or 61 per cent of the patients discharged, had been in the hospital less than six months, and 88, or 40 per cent of these were considered recovered. Three hundred and three of the patients discharged, or 87 per cent of the total discharged, had been in the hospital less than one year. The table on page 50 gives further details regarding the condition of patients on discharge and length of residence in the hospital. Thirteen patients died in the hospital and seven died while out of the hospital on visit but still on the books.

The hospital does not consider that its efforts at treatment are finished when a patient leaves the hospital but continues to offer its services to patients who are on convalescent status in the community and even to those who have been discharged from the books during the previous years. Some patients frequently continue to show an interest in receiving assistance. During the year 203 former patients visited the hospital 573 times, and 83 patients made 185 visits to the New York office for consultation and advice.

CLINICAL SERVICES

The direction of the War Manpower Commission through which our usual quota of assistant resident physicians in training was reduced from six to three, continued throughout the year but there were no restrictions regarding the number of discharged veteran medical officers who might be appointed to vacancies. Meanwhile we were fortunate in being able to continue the services of our experienced senior staff.

Dr. Wall continued as Assistant Medical Director and Clinical Director, and Dr. Smalldon and Dr. Prout as physicians in charge of the women's and men's services respectively. Dr. Waldo E. Burnett who held a reserve commission in the Army was deferred by the War Manpower Commission for a second nine months' training from July 1st. Dr. Tom G. Stauffer who on July 1st was called for active service in the Navy had previously developed infectious mononucleosis, and after leaving the hospital was deferred for reexamination by the Navy. Eventually he was discharged from the Navy and was reappointed on the staff

on November 19th. Dr. Patricia Donovan resigned on July 1st. We were fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Robert E. Nixon, Jr. and Dr. William R. Parsons who were deferred from active service with the Armed Forces in order to receive nine months' training in psychiatry from July 1st. Dr. Alice de Blois was also appointed on July 1st as Fellow in Psychiatry and Assistant Physician in the Out-Patient Department of Pediatrics at the New York Hospital. Dr. W. Lynwood Heaver and Dr. Gladys Ward, Senior Assistant Psychiatrists, resigned on November 10th and 15th respectively.

With the cessation of hostilities and release of Army and Navy medical officers, the policy was established of giving the opportunity of training in psychiatry to as many discharged medical officers as seems feasible. From the many applicants there were selected for appointment Dr. George A. Peabody, Dr. Ludwig Mancusi-Ungaro, Dr. Gordon Keppel, and Dr. John J. Head. These physicians had all seen active overseas service for several years and because of their casual or prolonged assignment to neuropsychiatric hospital services in the Army or Navy, they were keenly interested in continuing and rounding out their training in psychiatry. It is expected that during the coming year additional discharged medical officers will be appointed so that the hospital will give the benefit of its psychiatric training to a substantial number of comparatively young psychiatrists who eventually will serve other hospitals or communities in the proper care of psychiatric patients.

The daily conference of the medical staff with heads of the other treatment departments and the semi-weekly clinical staff meetings have continued throughout the year. The usual Monday evening conferences for the presentation of research topics and review of current literature were continued throughout the year except for the summer months.

The resident staff has been aided in the examination and treatment of patients by the attending and consulting staffs whose services have been greatly appreciated. These physicians with their many years of experience in hospital and private practice are a constant stimulus to the younger men of our resident staff. Every effort is made to see that patients have afforded to them all possible benefits to be derived not only from psychiatry but from general medicine and surgery and the other specialties.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Although the work carried on in this department by Miss Blauvelt, including intelligence and Rorschach tests and a survey of the intellectual capacities of patients before and after the shock treatment, had been of distinct advantage to the medical service in the understanding and treatment of patients, the department was materially strengthened by the appointment as its head on November 5th of Major Edward I. Strongin, Ph.D. upon his release from service with the Armed Forces. After receiving his doctorate degree from Cornell University in 1935, Dr. Strongin spent approximately seven years in psychological research with psychiatric patients principally as a Research Assistant and Research Fellow at the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital where he had originally been given an opportunity by your Medical Director to investigate the rate of secretion from the parotid (salivary) gland in patients suffering from various mental disorders, and to study the visual efficiency during experimentally-induced



WOODCARVING

emotional states. Dr. Strongin had also been Research Associate in the Department of Psychiatry at Columbia University. Commissioned in October 1942 with the U. S. Army Air Forces, Psychological Services, Dr. Strongin had been Personnel Consultant and Classification Officer in the Air Corps until he was discharged with the rank of Major shortly before his appointment here. With his arrival the psychological activities of the hospital have materially increased their scope both from a clinical and research point of view.

The enlarging of the psychological services will make available vocational, educational and avocational guidance to the patients. In order to carry out this program much new testing material has been purchased. An occupational and educational library is being established so that this hospital will soon have available a modern and complete psychological laboratory.

A research program is contemplated for which equipment, including an ophthalmograph, has been purchased. This program will be carried out in close collaboration with the clinical services. Although it is too early to say much about this experimental work, it can be here noted that already five projects are under way.

On December 27th Dr. Arthur L. Benton having been released from the Navy, returned to his former duties here as attending psychologist. During his service with the Navy he had been assigned to give courses in psychology to medical officers in the Air Service, was counsellor to naval aviation cadets, was head of the psychological department of the Neuropsychiatric Unit in the Naval Hospital at San Diego and Training Station at Newport, and before discharge from the Navy had been commissioned in the rank of Commander. During his service he was constantly carrying on the development of psychological tests and their application to men in the air service. For the present he will devote one day a week to his work here where he will collaborate on research projects with the other members of the psychology department. It is expected that during the coming year a plan of intern training for psychologists will be developed.

During the year 160 patients were given a total of 448 psychological tests. This included 111 Rorschach tests. The psychologist attends staff conferences at the time patients are presented, to discuss the reports of tests as they relate to diagnosis and treatment.

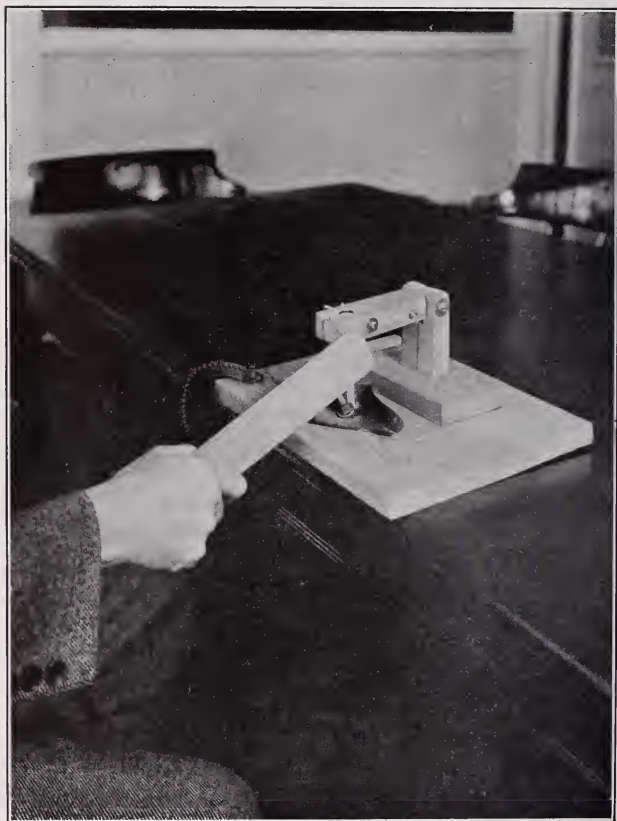
SPECIAL STUDIES

Shock Therapy by Drs. Hamilton, Heaver and Burnett. During the year electricity was used exclusively as a means of administering shock treatment. Insulin was given to a limited number of patients only in sub-shock doses for improving their physical conditions and for its quieting effect in cases of marked excitement. Electric shock treatment was employed in almost 50 per cent of the admissions to the hospital. Curare was used preceding the treatment in an increasing number of patients, and in all of the women patients except four. These latter were markedly excited and resistive and one of them sustained a compression fracture of a dorsal vertebra. This was the only injury occurring in the treatment of 109 women patients. The patient recovered from her mental illness and returned home showing no evidence of disability. Since this complication all women patients who are too disturbed to receive safely the intravenous injection of curare are given sodium amytal Gr. 6 preceding the treatment as

this seems to ameliorate the force of the muscular contractions in the convulsions. Patients, however, continue to complain of some distress at the interference with respiration caused by curare but this has not constituted any considerable problem. Progstigmin is used as an antidote to curare and quickly restores muscular function.

Results from electric shock treatment continue to be most dramatic in those suffering from emotional disorders, especially those with manic-depressive depressions and the involuntional psychoses. The average number of treatments given in a series remains relatively few compared with statistics of many other workers. For the 133 series of treatments given to women patients, the average number of treatments was seven. Eighty-five of the patients had eight or fewer convulsions; 19 patients had more than eight, two having 11 and 12 treatments; one patient had 13 treatments, and one 14. These two latter patients did well eventually but not immediately following the treatment; in fact, one was more of a nursing problem at the end of the treatment than she had been before, and improvement was not demonstrated until after a month had elapsed. Certain patients were selected for more than the average number of treatments when it was thought that a period of post-shock memory impairment more prolonged than that obtained by the average number of treatments, might be beneficial. Electric shock therapy to help carry patients safely through episodes of acute suicidal impulses has been very useful. Acutely excited patients who seemed threatened with death from exhaustion reacted promptly to electric shock when two treatments daily were given. Such patients who were unable to retain tube-feedings and showed no improvement with hydrotherapy and sedation, became quieter after several treatments and ate and slept sufficiently. Electric shock treatment appears to shorten the duration of the excited, disturbed phase of mental disorder.

With the realization that statistics do not tell the whole story of the results of treatment but indicate trends, the following table is presented:



EQUIPMENT DEVISED TO PERMIT METAL WORK WITH ONE HAND

Results of Electric Shock Therapy

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of patients treated	50	109	159
Number of series of treatments given	60	133	193
Number of patients having two series of treatments	8	14	22
Number of patients having three series of treatments	1	5	6
Condition of all shock-treated patients at end of year:			
Recovered	2	31	33
Much improved	18	34	52
Improved	23	30	53
Unimproved	7	14	21
Number of patients restored to their homes	27	57	84
Number of patients remaining in hospital	22	46	68
Number of patients transferred	1	6	7
Diagnoses and condition of patients at home:			
Manic-depressive psychoses	10	21	31
Recovered	2	15	17
Much improved	6	5	11
Improved	2	1	3
Dementia praecox	6	14	20
Recovered	....	6	6
Much improved	3	2	5
Improved	1	6	7
Unimproved	2	....	2
Involutional psychoses	4	6	10
Recovered	....	4	4
Much improved	2	2	4
Improved	2	..	2
Psychoneuroses	6	15	21
Recovered	....	5	5
Much improved	3	6	9
Improved	3	4	7

Electrocardiography by Dr. Clow. In carrying out the policy of making an electrocardiogram preparatory to electric shock treatment on all patients, there has been some evidence that certain depressed and agitated patients have a relative coronary insufficiency which improves co-incidentally with their relaxation from shock therapy. It is hoped that during the coming year a sufficient number of cases may be seen and followed to draw some valid conclusions.

Electroencephalography by Dr. Clow. Forty-two electroencephalographic examinations were made for patients and employees during the year. Thirty were normal and 10 were abnormal, and two were unsatisfactory because of the inability of the patients to cooperate. Among the abnormal electroencephalograms, four suggested an epileptic type of disorder. In a diabetic patient who was in a relatively hypoglycemic state because of insulin, large slow waves appeared in a tracing showing hyperventilation. In a diabetic employee large slow waves appeared following hyperventilation, and immediately following the termination of the test this individual had a grand mal seizure. Large slow waves were present in the case of one woman in a manic attack who had had a severe skull fracture four years previously. A young man patient who had had attacks similar

to epileptic convulsions and who was thought to have a tuberous sclerosis showed no evidence of abnormality in his electroencephalograms on repeated occasions.

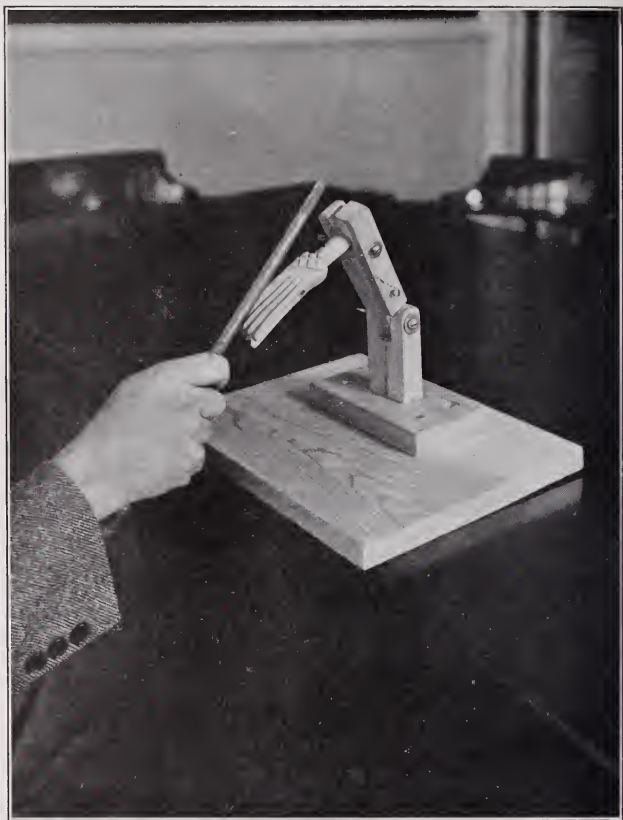
Study of the Parotid Secretory Rate in Patients with Involutional Melancholia by Drs. Strongin and Stauffer. This series of experiments will attempt to develop a test which will differentiate manic-depressions from involutional depressions by means of the parotid secretory rate. Some preliminary experiments have indicated that whereas the manic-depressive depressions show practically a zero rate, the rate of secretion in involutional patients is rather high, nearer the top level or above that found in normals.

Analysis of the Various Sub-Tests of the Weschler Bellevue Intelligence Test by Drs. Strongin and Benton. This study has for its objective the development of new diagnostic methods by means of intelligence testing with the possibility of arriving at a better understanding of the present tests available for this purpose and the possible development of a new test which would better serve its purpose.

The Effect of Various Psychological Conditions upon the Eyes by Dr. Strongin. It has been observed that patients undergoing various psychological changes have some of these changes reflected in the functioning of their eyes. Of particular interest is the ability of psychiatric patients to concentrate. This series of experiments using the ophthalmograph will attempt to develop a new measure of attention. There are very few tests that measure this particular function adequately and the apparatus should provide a method of measuring attention objectively.

A Study of the Effect of Electric Shock Treatment on the Parotid by Drs. Strongin and Stauffer. This study is to determine the effect of electric shock treatment on the parotid secretory rate in patients with manic-depressive depressions and to correlate the changes in rate with the clinical response. Studies already made have indicated that the parotid secretory rate which is not under the control of the patient may be a truer indication of the patient's condition than the clinical appearance and expressions which may be misleading, particularly with respect to suicidal tendencies. A continued reduced rate of secretion may be a warning of continued suicidal depression which the patient may verbally deny.

The Intravenous Use of Barbiturates in Psychiatry by Dr. Burnett. This study included a review of the literature and the intravenous use of sodium amylal in the treatment of several patients in the hospital. It was concluded that with such a method rapport is quickly and easily established. The narcoanalytic technique, although it probably brings about no greater percentage of successful results than other methods of psychotherapy, does constitute the most rapid, generally applicable method we have for understanding the evolution of, and for treating, the neuroses. The method is of use especially in the large number of neuroses occurring during the war and saves time for the physician in hospital practice. Its final value is unknown as little or no work has been done in evaluating the end results of treatment after a considerable lapse of time such as five years. In the psychoses the use of intravenous barbiturates is limited because of the duration of their effects. They are useful in the following ways: (1) in obtaining the mental trend in psychotic persons, thereby often facilitating the diagnosis; (2) in getting catatonic, schizophrenic patients to take nourishment; (3) as a prognostic aid in schizophrenia; (4) in influencing beneficially the long term course in certain psychoses as in manic states or in catatonic schizophrenia.



EQUIPMENT DEVISED TO PERMIT WOODCARVING WITH ONE HAND

The Psychiatric Hospital as a Cultural Pattern by Dr. Hamilton. In a paper prepared by Dr. Hamilton, after many years' experience in this hospital and careful observation of the many daily activities and their effects on the patients, he concludes that a modern psychiatric hospital is as complicated in many respects as the modern society outside the hospital confines. The hospital functions as a home, a school, a place of business, perhaps in some ways as a disciplinary institution. Its problems are often those of parents, teachers, business executives and wardens. A modern psychiatric hospital can be used to influence patients toward mental health but it functions as a cultural pattern fitting itself to the needs of the individual as well as conforming to the culture of our society in general.

The Effects of Electric Shock Treatment on Intellectual Functions by Miss Blauvelt. For the purpose of this study 25 men and 25 women patients were given the Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence Test and a revised Stanford Binet Form L before and after electric shock treatment. It was demonstrated by the tests that there had been a statistically significant increase in the intelligence quotient scores following the treatment. There was an improvement in comprehension, generalization of verbal material, conceptual and perceptual ability, comprehension in social situations, ability in special relations, sensorimotor speed, and abstract reasoning ability. A definite improvement in mental functioning was established. It cannot be claimed that this improvement was due to electric shock treatment alone but might be attributed to improvement in the general clinical condition of the patient. The study demonstrated that the intellectual function had not been impaired or the brain damaged by the electric shock treatment.

NURSING EDUCATION AND SERVICE

Standards of nursing care have been maintained with difficulty through the year. As we have already indicated in the introductory remarks, the nursing service was aided by the Gray Ladies of the American Red Cross, volunteer services of physicians' wives and others, and over-time paid duty by many of the personnel. During the summer the employment of a number of college and high school students afforded an opportunity for the regular personnel to take their usual vacation time. Some of the personnel preferred to remain on duty during their vacation period and receive the extra compensation for the time.

The student nurses affiliating from St. Luke's, Flower-Fifth Avenue, Mt. Sinai, Lenox Hill and Roosevelt Hospitals in New York City, Mt. Vernon Hospital, St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, and the White Plains Hospital, were of very substantial assistance to the nursing service during their three months' course of training. During the year 260 students were enrolled, 201 completed the course, 10 left without completion, and 50 were still in training in the hospital at the end of the year. Three senior cadets from St. Luke's Hospital completed their six months' period of training in November and one senior cadet from Lenox Hill Hospital will complete a six months' course in February. Approximately 50 per cent of the affiliating students were members of the U. S. Cadet Corps.

The Director of Nursing served on the Board of Directors of District 16 of the New York State Nursing Association, on the Board of Trustees of the Westchester County Nursing Service Center, on the Nursing Committee of the

Westchester Hospital Association, on the Committee on Advanced Course in Psychiatric Nursing at Teachers College, Columbia University, on the sub-committee on Psychiatric Nursing of the National League of Nursing Education, and on the Committee on Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Nursing of the New York State League of Nursing Education.

On October 1st Mr. William C. Roden, assistant director of nursing, retired on pension after 34 years of faithful, efficient service to the men's division of the hospital. He was succeeded by Mr. Peter Mitchell who has been supervisor in the men's service since 1919. Miss Grace Bloom, graduate of the Bloomingdale Hospital School of Nursing, 1921, was appointed evening supervisor in the men's service, and Mr. Conklin C. Vail, a graduate of the Harlem Valley State Hospital, 1939, and a former staff nurse in this hospital was appointed assistant day supervisor in the men's service. At the end of the year the nursing service personnel totaled 168 persons for 266 patients. We had 47 graduate nurses in addition to the assistant directors, supervisors, and instructors. There were also 54 attendants or nursing aides, and, as already mentioned, 50 affiliating student nurses.

CLINICAL AND X-RAY LABORATORIES

The clinical laboratory has continued as in previous years, to meet the requirements of the hospital in performing laboratory work on patients and employees. This has included complete blood counts, urinalyses, blood chemistry examinations and blood (Kline) serology tests on all newly admitted patients. When positive Kline reactions are shown a second specimen is sent to the State Laboratory and more recently to the new Westchester County Laboratory for a Wasserman test. In addition to the routine admission tests subsequent periodic urinalyses have been carried out on patients as well as numerous other laboratory tests as indicated.

The laboratory has made routine urinalyses and blood Kline tests on all new employees as a part of the examination preliminary to employment. Many other laboratory procedures have been carried out as needed for members of the personnel. The practice has been continued of making stool examinations, according to the procedure which was originally approved by the Westchester County Health Department, on all persons newly employed in the kitchen. Other stool examinations were made in certain cases where employees developed acute gastroenteritis. Of 26 such examinations which were made during the year all were negative for ova, parasites, and the typhoid, paratyphoid and dysentery organisms.

A total of 10,959 clinical laboratory examinations was made during the year of which 8,878 were for patients and 2,045 were for employees. This total shows an increase of 818 examinations, or eight per cent, as compared with 10,141 examinations made in 1944. Thirty-six examinations were made on samples from our milk supply which showed a very satisfactory low bacterial count.

Four post-mortem examinations were made on patients during the year. One of these demonstrated a large inoperable Rathke's pouch tumor while in another a frontal lobe tumor, a meningioma, was found.

During the months of June and July a student from Mt. Holyoke College assisted in the laboratory and worked on salivary secretion tests.



ROGERS GYMNASIUM FOR MEN

X-ray Laboratory. The X-ray laboratory has made all necessary examinations including those of the teeth. Routine X-rays of the chest and spine have been made on each patient preliminary to electric shock therapy and lateral films of the spine have also been made following electric shock treatment. The practice of making chest X-rays as a part of the preliminary physical examination of all new employees has been continued. A total of 1,382 separate X-ray examinations was made during the year as compared with 1,361 in 1944. Of this number 879 were made for patients and 503 for employees.

Dr. Roy Duckworth has continued as attending radiologist making a visit to the hospital each week. The resident internist continues to make immediate



TAYLOR GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN

interpretations of films and those which are more obscure can be quickly referred to Dr. Duckworth at his office.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. Sniffen has continued to give his full time, aside from his weekly visits to Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, to the dental examination and treatment of newly admitted patients and others needing attention, aided by a dental assistant. Dental prophylaxis has been carried out regularly by the dental hygienist who has also given instruction to patients in the proper care of the teeth. The practice of carrying out the dental reexaminations of patients every six months has been continued. In a number of instances where patients were totally uncooperative, or required extensive extractions, general anaesthesia has been used, with Dr. Hammond as the anaesthetist. The consultants in dentistry have been called in from time to time to advise or assist in special cases and have been of valued assistance in substituting for Dr. Sniffen in his occasional absence. The number of visits to the department during the year was 2,485.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Because of the lack of suitable applicants to fill vacancies it was not possible to maintain the staff at its normal quota in the women's department under the direction of Miss Patton. However, four of the thirteen volunteer therapists who had been given a course of eighteen hours as part of a war time occupational course conducted in New York City, gave several hundred hours of additional service. A student from the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy received two months' training during the summer and at the same time was of material assistance. Two college students were added to the staff during their summer vacation and an occupational therapist who is an expert at ceramics spent the month of September in the department and gave a new impetus to the pottery class and valuable instruction in the department.

The women patients continued to be active through the year making articles for the American Red Cross and for French, Chinese, Greek, and British Relief. The wool for the knitted sacques for destitute babies in China and Greece was supplied by a former patient.

A number of new small looms were purchased. These are suitable for home use for which several patients ordered them, and one former patient bought three looms and set up a weaving studio in her home. Basketry in the women's department has been limited because of the scarcity of reed but as a substitute patients were busy making knotted belts or weaving belts on the small looms made in the men's occupational therapy department. Many of the hospital dressings were prepared in the women's department. This appeals to many patients who are eager to do something useful.

During the summer a number of patients derived a good deal of satisfaction and pleasure in planning and caring for their individual flower gardens in plots which were prepared for them.

Interest in birds and trees was aroused by instruction given by Mrs. Gladys Gordon Fry through tours of the grounds and labeling by her of many varieties of trees. A bird feeder and several suet containers were placed outside the occu-



GREENHOUSE

pational therapy building and attracted large numbers of birds to the interest of the patients.

One of the main activities of the men's department was the planning by Mr. Haas, the director, and the construction by patients, of aids for patients confined to bed and for persons with only one arm. These devices were developed especially for use in veterans' hospitals. They were described in a book written and published by Mr. Haas, "Equipment Aids for Those Having One Hand." This publication was approved by the Board of Review, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy, for use in occupational therapy departments of naval hospitals and convalescent hospitals. A moving picture film in color showing the



STURGIS HALL, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BUILDING FOR WOMEN

use of these aids was prepared by the Medical Director and was loaned to the U. S. NAVY Bureaus, Department of Rehabilitation, and was shown at a meeting of the New York State Association of Occupational Therapists held at the Halloran General Hospital in May. The equipment aids were also exhibited at the Enoch Pratt Free Public Library in Baltimore during August and September and were exhibited at the Westchester County Center in September. The activities thus provided and demonstrated for handicapped persons included book-binding, mechanical and architectural drawing, art metal work, chair caning, clay modeling, water color and oil painting, typewriting and shorthand writing and reading.

As formerly, activities in the men's department have been graded according to the patient's ability and interests. Much effort is often required to induce patients to start on simple projects and much ingenuity has to be exercised to continue the patient's interest. Activities are changed to avoid monotony but the desirable habit of finishing the project once begun is encouraged.

In the printing department, which prints most of the forms used in the hospital, special emphasis is laid on arousing interest of patients rather than in the amount of work that can be turned out by the presses. As in former years patients who have become interested in hobbies through experience in the department have continued these after leaving the hospital and frequently have sought the advice of Mr. Haas.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

In the men's and women's departments for physical therapy the various forms of hydrotherapy, ultra-violet and infra-red light, baking, diathermy and massage have been actively carried out for the benefit of the patients whenever indicated. The men's department carried out 19,045 treatments and the women's department 30,188. Miss Larsen continued to direct the women's department. Mr. Murphy, director of the men's department, resigned September 15th. His place was filled by Mr. Claude Ruggian who has had not only extensive experience in physical therapy but also in physical education. Mr. Herman Fay who had been with the hospital many years as masseur resigned in November and up to the end of the year it had not been possible to fill his place with a suitable person.

The number of treatments in the men's department was somewhat less than in the previous year because of the shortage of men personnel, but the number of treatments in the women's department was increased by almost 2,000.

Patients received treatments with packs and prolonged baths on the halls where they were being cared for. One hundred and sixty women were treated with over 3,000 packs, and 156 women received nearly 3,000 prolonged baths.

In the pack room in the men's physical therapy building equipment was added so that patients given electric shock treatment are screened and remain in the same bed for recovery from the treatment without the necessity of being moved.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The men's and women's physical education departments have continued under the direction of Mr. Collins and Miss Phelan. It was not possible during the winter months to maintain a full quota of staff but during the summer in the



VISITING DAY

women's department several college students who are being trained in physical education were added to the staff, and in the men's department two men teachers of physical education in neighboring schools were added to the department and enabled it to carry out a full program. Mrs. Mary Avery who had formerly been director of the women's department was available during the summer and fall months for assignment to the men's department and proved that a suitably trained and adjusted woman can add tone, and be a valuable asset, to a men's physical education department.

In both departments every effort was made not only to promote the spirit of "playing the game" in competitive activities but also to give attention to indi-



BARD HOUSE—COTTAGE FOR CONVALESCENT WOMEN

vidual patients who were too ill to take part in group activities or who had not previously had opportunities for, or interest in, games and sports. A socialization program was carried out through evening dances for men and women patients that were scheduled during the winter months, by dancing classes held once a week for special individual instruction, and by group social activities of the men and women patients in the gymnasium. In addition to these activities there were 13 moving picture shows, two bridge parties, a Salmagundi party, and one "sports night" with competitive games played by the patients. On the Fourth of July a "County Fair" was held on the hospital grounds. Tennis, golf, and badminton exhibition matches were played by the patients. The nine-hole golf course was used by many patients, both men and women; patients who had not previously played this game were given instruction which was of benefit to them not only while they were in the hospital but for their recreation and exercise after they left. Many patients enjoyed the benefit of salt water bathing at York Lodge on Long Island Sound. Instruction was given to those who had not previously learned to swim.

The 277 acres of hospital grounds are utilized daily during the year for long walks by both men and women patients under supervision; and the putting green, golf driving range, and picnic grounds at the south end of the property after a long walk from the main buildings were used extensively during the summer. On their walks the patients have an opportunity to enjoy the formal gardens which, in season, provide a constant supply of flowers for the patients' halls. In the winter the large greenhouse attracts patients who are interested in flowers and plants.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Donais who had been in charge of the music department since 1938 resigned on December 15th. Mrs. Thilda Wright, an accomplished musician and leader in group musical activities, has been appointed director of music from the first of the coming year.

During the year the music department continued to play an important role in the treatment of patients. The emphasis was placed on individual instruction but formal and informal group singing was carried out throughout the hospital. On March 1st a minstrel show was given with 36 patients taking part under the direction of Mrs. Donais. Orchestral music was also furnished by the patients.

Excellent recordings were added to the music library. Patients have enjoyed listening to the symphonies and excerpts from operas.

LIBRARIES

Mrs. Charleen Hess continued as librarian until November 1st. Miss Mary Louise Atkinson was appointed on December 15th as librarian. In the interval an experienced librarian was retained on a part time basis and several patients who were interested and had been trained in library work, were also very helpful in carrying out the activities of the library.

Book review meetings for women were held on Monday afternoons from January to April, the reviews being given by the patients. Much interest was shown in the men's book review meetings held also once a week during the

winter months. During the summer book lists were prepared and distributed to help the patients keep contact with the library. Six patients helped in making an inventory of the medical library, in addition to discarding and checking on lost books. In the general library the patients counted circulation, shelved and mended books and made scrapbooks and picture collections which were distributed to the halls.

One hundred and fifty-four volumes were added to the patients' library so that at the end of the year an inventory showed 3,467 volumes. The circulation of books in the patients' library numbered 14,223 with a daily average of 17 patients drawing books. Books were selected and withdrawn from the library by patients able to come to it; other patients on the halls withdrew books from the bookcart which is circulated by the librarian.

To the medical library 107 volumes were added during the year, making a total inventory of 6,032 volumes. The subscription of 28 medical journals was continued. Thirty-eight periodicals (26 titles) were subscribed to for patients, five for the School of Nursing, and 24 (19 titles) for personnel from the Nurses Entertainment Fund, 20 for other non-medical departments.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

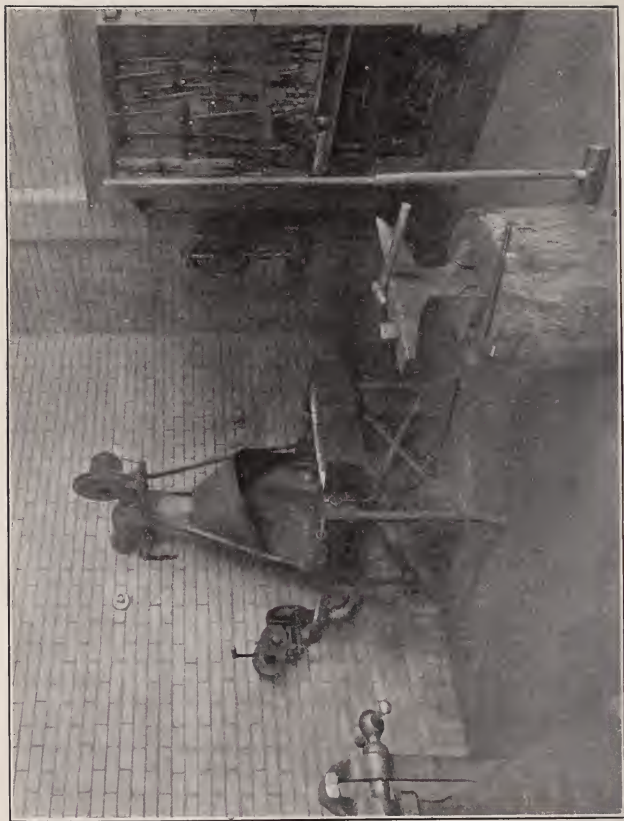
This department under the direction of Miss O'Grady is responsible not only for the training and direction of approximately 70 maids and porters, but also has supervision of the linen and clothing rooms, the upholstery shop, the care of the pantries and dining rooms, and of the serving of meals in five dining rooms for personnel and 15 dining rooms for patients. An additional housekeeper was appointed during the year because of the increased need of constant supervision of employees in the department.

This year the purchase of new furnishings has been practically at a standstill. This has been especially noticeable during the last six months of the year. The stores have sample furniture and furnishings for display but nothing with which to fill orders. Consequently the replacements needed in the hospital have been very much delayed. We were, however, able to have some satisfactory, durable furniture made by manufacturers who previously have served us. Fortunately in 1941 a substantial stock of linens was procured and this supply, with what we were able to purchase during the war, has carried us through the difficult period. In the past several years it has been practically impossible to get a satisfactory quality of curled hair for mattresses which were made at the hospital. Consequently on the convalescent halls we replaced hair mattresses with innerspring mattresses and it is planned to increase these replacements.

Favorable comments from many visitors regarding the upkeep of the hospital indicate that in spite of the difficulties, the housekeeping has been maintained at a commendable level.

DIETARY DEPARTMENT

This department which, under the direction of Mrs. Anshutz, is responsible for the preparation and cooking of all food served to patients and personnel, except to the individual staff cottages, has labored under difficulties entailed by the war. We had hoped that the end of hostilities would ease many of the problems



WROUGHT IRON WORK SHOP, MEN'S OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BUILDING

but the reconversion period seemed to offer new problems in place of old ones. The rationing of canned and processed foods ceased on V-J Day and meats and other fats were taken off points in November, but our major problem became one of procuring supplies. We were often unable to get the better grades of meat, particularly beef, and have had to make many substitutions on our meat orders. It was reported that because of the black market and "tie-in" processes, our dealers were not always able to supply our needs. A Victory garden of approximately 30 acres supplied practically all the fresh vegetables during the summer and early fall months.

The daily average number of meals served to patients was 806, the daily average number served to personnel was 1,044. The total number of meals served to patients and personnel during the year was 675,249. In addition to the regular meals, 11 special diets were provided and served to patients and employees, numbering approximately 40 at any one time. Over 2,500 persons were served at the various patients' parties and nearly 1,000 at the meetings of the Westchester County Medical Society and other special occasions.

For three months during the summer we added to the staff a student of Cornell School of Home Economics who wished to gain some practical hospital experience. She was of material assistance in carrying out the project of listing all the food articles in the storeroom including the size and type of packages, and indexing these, and preparing lists in booklet form. These booklets are now used by the steward, the storeroom, and dietitians for easy reference and checking.

In spite of the difficulties encountered we feel that we have maintained an adequate menu of well cooked foods. Patients and personnel have frequently commented favorably on the meals served compared with those that could be obtained outside the hospital.

YORK LODGE

Because of the war emergency the residence known as York Lodge on the hospital property at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck on Long Island Sound, was not open for occupancy by patients during the summer. Groups of men or women patients were sent several times a week for day parties and salt water bathing so that advantage was taken of the opportunity for diversion and recreation that the property offers. There were 39 parties during the summer which afforded the benefits of these outings to 107 women and 60 men who made a total of 366 visits.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR

The Medical Director has continued to serve as psychiatrist of the Medical Advisory Board of Westchester County, examining and reexamining selectees previously rejected by induction boards or discharged from enlisted service. Dr. Wall was appointed during the year as psychiatrist to the same Board, and with the Medical Director has not only examined selectees but has advised the Red Cross and other referring agencies regarding the nervous and mental condition and management of referred veterans discharged from service. Dr. Wall has also addressed many community groups on the care of the returning veteran.

The Medical Director was vice-chairman of the local committee of the American Red Cross and the National War Fund. The personnel of the hospital contributed \$778.50 to the American Red Cross, and \$358.75 to the National War Fund.

Members of the medical staff served as examiners of blood donors of the American Red Cross, and Mrs. Curtis T. Prout continued to serve as chairman of the Blood Donors Committee of the local Red Cross Chapter. Many of the personnel donated blood on one or more occasions.

The personnel purchased from payroll deductions U. S. War Savings bonds amounting to \$17,579.

Miss Jennie Riley, charge nurse, gave a course in Home Nursing, and Miss Ellen Phelan, director of the women's physical education department, gave a course in First Aid, to classes in White Plains.

As a part of the war effort the hospital again planted a Victory garden which supplied the needs of the hospital for vegetables throughout the summer and fall. The market value of the produce raised amounted to \$6,102.

In the effort to conserve paper and metal, the hospital salvaged nearly 15 tons of paper and 1,200 pounds of scrap iron.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Nurses' Fund. Relatives and friends of patients generously contributed \$3,573.93 to the Nurses' Fund so that it was possible to distribute substantial amounts at Christmas to personnel who had to do with the care of patients. The hospital personnel are grateful for this expression of appreciation of care given the patients.

Donations. We are glad to acknowledge with thanks donations of \$8,656.65 from former patients or relatives and other friends of the hospital, compared with a total of \$870 the previous year. The increase resulted not only from voluntary, unsolicited contributions but from special requests made to individuals. Such evidence of interest in the hospital is very gratifying and it is hoped that during the coming year more contributions will be made to meet our needs.

Inspections of hospital. Dr. B. B. Young, Medical Inspector of the State Department of Mental Hygiene visited and inspected the hospital on April 20th and September 5th. In accordance with the Mental Hygiene law the medical inspector interviewed all of the patients admitted and remaining since the last inspection and thoroughly surveyed the hospital plant and its facilities.

Meetings. The Medical Society of the County of Westchester held four regular meetings at the hospital. The first District Branch of the New York State Medical Society held meetings at the hospital on October 30th; the Medical Director presided at one of the sessions.

Special Lectures. At the Monday evening conferences during the year several former members of the staff were invited as guest speakers to present discussions of special activities in which they had been occupied since leaving the hospital: January 22: Dr. Milton Senn, *The Importance of Psychiatry in Pediatrics*; March

12: Lieut. Commander Hewitt I. Varney, *Psychiatric Work in a Maritime Training Hospital*; October 22: Lieut. Commander W. K. Keller, *Experiences in Naval Psychiatry*.

Appointment of Mr. Delaney. Mr. Emil Strateman who had been connected with the hospital for 44 years, occupying with rare distinction the position of steward during the last 30 years, retired from the hospital on June 30th, 1945. Mr. Andrew J. Delaney was appointed steward in Mr. Strateman's place on July 1st. Mr. Delaney had had 25 years' experience in the administrative department of the hospitals of the State Department of Mental Hygiene and had been steward of two of the State hospitals before his appointment as assistant steward on October 1, 1944.

Religious Services. The Reverend Alfred C. Arnold, rector of Grace Church, White Plains, and chaplain of the hospital, continued to conduct the services on Sunday afternoons and administered communion to patients requesting it. The regular choir has continued its helpful services. Special musical services were held on Christmas and Easter Sundays.

The Reverend Father William J. Cavanagh and his assistant, the Reverend Father Vincent Gregorewicz of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, have been faithful in attending to the religious needs of Roman Catholic patients.

Marking of Trees. The labeling of the wide variety of trees on the hospital grounds was continued through the summer and fall by Mrs. Gladys Gordon Fry, naturalist. Patients and visitors are thus instructed in the identification of many trees which they may have seen previously but have not known by name or species.

Visitors to patients. Visits of friends and relatives to patients during the year totaled 6,040 for men patients and 13,702 for women patients.

Special visitors:

June 4: Dr. and Mrs. William H. Weiser of Saharanpur, India, to see the special equipment designed by Mr. Haas for handicapped persons. Dr. Weiser is professor of Rural Sociology in the United Theological College in North India.

June 8: Mr. John F. Hopf, Secretary of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., U.S.O. Club activities to discuss with Mr. Haas U.S.P. rehabilitation program being organized by the Y.M.C.A.

June 13: Dr. Ming-Yu Ling, Chinese post-graduate student observer at New York University College of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, and Bellevue Hospital, sent to the United States by the Chinese Government, also under the auspices of the U. S. Public Health Service.

June 14: Dr. Jose Galigarcia, neurologist and psychiatrist from Havana, Cuba.

July 9: Dr. Walter J. Urban, Director of the Division of Mental Hygiene of the State Department of Public Welfare of Wisconsin, and Mr. Roger C. Kirschhoff, State architect, concerned with post-war building program for State hospitals in Wisconsin.

August 5: Dr. Gregorio Bermann, psychiatrist from Cardoba, Argentine.

September 29: Mr. N. P. Thompson, F.W.A., P.B.A., Washington, D. C. (Government hospital planning) to obtain details of Nichols Cottage).

October 25: Dr. Isidore Rosenfeld, Consultant to the Philadelphia Psychiatric Hospital, Mr. Kahn, architect, and the chief nurse, to obtain data especially regarding Nichols Cottage.

TEACHING, CONSULTATION AND CLINICAL APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, Medical Director, continued as Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College and gave a course of lectures to the medical students on the various forms of shock therapy using motion pictures taken by him at the hospital. He also continued as Consulting Psychiatrist to the New York Hospital, the White Plains Hospital, Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y., Northern Westchester Hospital, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Vassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and St. Luke's Convalescent Hospital at Greenwich, Connecticut. During the year he was appointed Consulting Psychiatrist to Bellevue Hospital, New York City. The Board of Directors of the New York State Medical Society designated Dr. Cheney to represent the Society on the Board of Psychiatric Examiners of the State Department of Mental Hygiene.

Dr. James H. Wall, Assistant Medical Director, has continued as Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry; and Dr. Edward B. Allen as Instructor in Psychiatry, at the Cornell University Medical College. Both are psychiatrists to out patients in the Department of Psychiatry at the New York Hospital.

ADDRESSES, PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

Dr. Clarence O. Cheney: *Electric Shock Treatment*, with moving pictures, Medical Society of the County of Westchester, White Plains, June 26th; abstract published in Westchester Medical Bulletin, July. *Legal Aspects of Psychiatry*, lecture to staff of Payne Whitney Clinic, December 6th.

Dr. James H. Wall: *The Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism*, International Spanish-speaking Association of Physicians, New York City, January 26th; *Adjustment and Attitudes of the Family to the Returning Service Man*, Red Cross Home Nursing group and parents, Port Chester, N. Y., January 30th; *The Attitude of the Family and Community toward the Returned Service Man*, Woman's Society of the White Plains Presbyterian Church, February 6th; *The Psychiatric Approach to Psychosomatic Problems*, Medical Society of the County of Westchester, White Plains, February 20th; *The Adjustment of the Family to the Returning Service Man*, Red Cross Home Nursing Groups of Ossining, Pleasantville and Tarrytown, N. Y., May 22nd; *The Prevention of Alcoholism*, published in Alcohol Hygiene, July-August 1945; *Modern Advances in the Treatment of Mental Patients*, Couples Club of White Plains Presbyterian Church, October 9th; *The Psychiatric Aspects of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, Dutchess County Medical Society, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 10th; *Psychiatry and Education*, Business and Professional Women's Club of White Plains, N. Y., November 7th; *Mental Health*, Westchester County Council of Social Agencies, Bronxville, N. Y., November 14th.

Dr. Edward B. Allen: *Differential Diagnosis of Psychosomatic Symptoms*, discussion at a meeting of the Clinical Society of the New York Polyclinic Medical Society and Hospital, New York City, January 8th; *Prevention of Alcoholism*, published in Alcohol Hygiene, Vol. 1, No. 4, May-June, 1945; *Alcoholism, Its Nature and Prevention*, published in Alcohol Hygiene, Vol. 1, No. 5,

July-August, 1945: *The Psychiatric Hospital Librarian*, address to School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York, July 12.

Dr. D. Austin Sniffen: *The Question of Specializations in Dentistry*, American College of Dentists, New York City, February 13th, published in Journal of the Dental Society of the State of New York, July-August, 1945.

Mr. Louis J. Haas. *Equipment Aids for Those Confined to Bed and Those Having Only One Hand*, Occupational Therapy Club of New York University, New York City, November 13th, and New York State Association of Occupational Therapists, Halloran General Hospital, May 26th; *Bookbinding in Therapy*, published in Bookbinding and Bookmaking Magazine, December 1945; *Equipment Aids for Those Having One Hand*, book privately printed and published, September 1945.

CARE PROVIDED AT LESS THAN COST

The daily average number of patients in the hospital was 270 or seven more than during the previous year. The number of days of hospital care was 98,877, an increase of more than 1,500 days over the previous year. Forty per cent of the patients did not have paid for them the cost of care. Fifty-six of the 89 residents of Westchester County were in this group. Thirteen patients were cared for during their entire residence, and two during part of their residence, on a free basis. The difference between the amount paid the hospital and the cost of care amounted to \$158,521, or the equivalent of free care and treatment throughout the year of 41 patients, or 14,965 days of free care. The cost of operating the hospital with estimated depreciation exceeded the income so that at the end of the year there was a very substantial deficit.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

We have already indicated that many of the desirable replacements to the plant and equipment could not be made because of the impossibility of such purchase during the War. However, every effort was made to make repairs by the hospital maintenance force and to continue the plant in satisfactory operating condition. In spite of difficulties some extraordinary repairs and improvements were accomplished.

A new chain link fence was provided to enclose the men's grounds in place of the old wooden picket fence. A new asphalt tile floor has been installed in the men's occupational therapy building. The entrance and service roads and parking areas were resurfaced. New motion picture apparatus and sound equipment were purchased for the entertainment of patients. A new paddle concrete tennis court was constructed on the women's grounds; this has proven very popular. The renovation of Hall Three women including rewiring, painting, and refumishing was begun and was well on its way to completion at the end of the year, as was also the finishing of the third floor of the staff house to provide additional staff quarters. Extensive inside and outside painting of the buildings was carried out by the regular force of painters.

NEEDS

The cost of necessary replacements in the plant and equipment has been estimated at well over \$500,000. These replacements should be made as soon as supplies and materials are available. Several of the halls should be rewired to provide more modern and satisfactory lighting. Furniture that has been in use for the care of disturbed men patients should be renovated to provide the improved facilities commensurate with the best of care. The usual income is not sufficient to take care of these extraordinary needs.

A special plea is made for contributions from relatives of patients or other friends of the hospital to meet these needs. Unless such contributions are forthcoming, the increased cost of operating the hospital will necessitate a reduction in the charitable work of the hospital and lessen the amount of free or partially free care that can be given.

I wish to express my deep appreciation of the continued cooperation of the officers and other personnel during a truly difficult period. Without their loyal and effective assistance it would have been impossible to carry out the functions of the hospital with any real degree of success.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE O. CHENEY, M.D.

Medical Director.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF PATIENT POPULATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1945

	Men	Women	Total
Total on books December 31, 1944	149	257	406
In hospital	108	158	266
On visit	41	99	140
Admitted during the year:			
First admissions	86	143	229
Readmissions	32	77	109
Transfers	2	6	8
Total admitted	120	226	346
Total under treatment during the year	269	483	752
Discharged during the year:			
*As recovered	27	93	120
*As much improved	28	29	57
*As improved	19	40	59
*As unimproved	13	31	44
As without mental disorder:			
Alcoholism	14	9	23
Drug addiction	4	2	6
Died	9	11	†20
Transferred	7	12	19
Total discharged	121	227	348
Total remaining on books December 31, 1945	148	256	404
In hospital	104	163	267
On visit	44	93	137
Daily average population on books	153	246	399
Daily average population excluding visits	107	163	270
Rated capacity of hospital	125	176	301
Voluntary cases admitted during the year:			
First admissions	69	137	206
Readmissions	21	46	67
Physician's certificate cases admitted	5	10	15
Cases admitted on voluntary minor application	7	11	18
Voluntary cases certified for mental disorder	7	20	27
Voluntary cases certified as inebriates	11	11	22
Voluntary patients on books at the end of the year	93	145	238
Average number on visit during the year	48	84	132

* Exclusive of transfers and those without mental disorder.

† 7 died while on visit.

DIAGNOSTIC GROUPING OF ADMISSIONS

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Psychoses due to, or associated with, infection:			
Psychosis with epidemic encephalitis .....	....	1	1
Psychoses due to alcohol:			
Korsakoff's psychosis .....	....	1	1
Acute hallucinosis .....	....	1	1
Psychoses due to trauma:			
Mental deterioration due to trauma .....	....	1	1
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	5	7	12
Psychoses with other disturbances of circulation:			
With cerebral embolism .....	....	1	1
Other types .....	....	1	1
Senile psychoses:			
Simple deterioration	1	1	2
Presbyophrenic type	1	....	1
Involutional psychoses:			
Melancholia	8	16	24
Paranoid type	1	5	6
Psychoses due to new growth:			
With intracranial neoplasm	1	....	1
Psychoses due to unknown or hereditary cause but associated with organic change:			
With paralysis agitans	1	....	1
With other disease of the brain or nervous system .....	....	1	1
Manic-depressive psychoses:			
Manic type	7	17	24
Depressive type	16	16	32
Circular type	3	26	29
Mixed type	6	14	20
Dementia praecox:			
Simple type	2	3	5
Hebephrenic type	1	2	3
Catatonic type	10	22	32
Paranoid type	18	27	45
Paranoia and paranoid conditions:			
Paranoid condition	2	3	5
Psychosis with psychopathic personality .....	....	1	1
Psychoneuroses:			
Hysteria	1	2	3
Hypochondriasis	3	....	3
Reactive depression	3	7	10
Anxiety state	7	4	11
Mixed psychoneuroses	7	34	41

DIAGNOSTIC GROUPING OF ADMISSIONS

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Without mental disorder:			
Alcoholism	13	8	21
Drug addiction	1	2	3
Psychopathic personality:.....	1	....	1
With pathologic emotionality .....	....	1	1
With asocial or amoral trends	1	1	2

CLINICAL LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bacteriology and parasitology:			
Cultures:			
Milk and water .....	....	....	24
Blood	1	2	3
Miscellaneous	12	52	64
Microscopic:			
Tuberculosis	1	7	8
Gonococci	199	10	209
Miscellaneous	82	59	141
Chemistry:			
Blood	828	50	878
Feces	6	20	26
Gastric contents	4	1	5
Milk .....	....	....	12
Spinal fluid	10	1	11
Miscellaneous	6	5	11
Cytology:			
Blood	2550	725	3275
Spinal fluid	10	1	11
Functional tests:			
Basal metabolism	114	16	130
Renal	9	....	9
Miscellaneous	23	1	24
Serology:			
Blood (Kline)	356	139	495
Spinal fluid, colloidal gold	7	..	7
Urine examinations:			
Qualitative	1830	449	2279
Quantitative	2826	507	3333
Post mortem examinations	4	..	4
Total	8878	2045	10,959

X-RAY LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
* Head	27	13	40
† Thorax	213	345	558
Spine	241	10	251
Shoulder	10	11	21
Upper arm .....	....	6	6
Elbow	6	3	9
Wrist and hand	31	43	74
Abdomen	10	2	12
Pelvis and hip joint	8	6	14
Thigh	1	1	2
Knee	6	15	21
Leg .....	....	1	1
Ankle	11	11	22
Foot	9	9	18
Gastro-intestinal tract	10	3	13
Gall bladder	1	....	1
Genito-urinary tract	6	4	10
Fluoroscopic examinations	6	3	9
Teeth (complete examination)	202	6	208
Teeth (partial examination)	81	11	92
Total examinations	879	503	1382

* *Inclusive of examinations for skull, nose, sinuses, and jaw.*

† *Inclusive of examinations for lungs, heart and ribs.*

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Electrocardiographic examinations	191	18	209

DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

	<i>Recovered</i>		<i>Improved</i>		<i>Unimproved</i>		<i>Died *</i>	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Less than 6 months	24	64	33	50	9	20	7	6
6 to 12 months	10	28	22	20	4	5	....	1
1 to 2 years	1	4	3	6	1	5	1	3
2 to 3 years .....	....	1	....	....	3	2	....	....
3 to 4 years .....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....
4 to 5 years .....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
5 to 6 years .....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
6 to 7 years .....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
7 to 8 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
9 to 10 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
10 to 11 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
12 to 13 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
25 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....

* *13 died in the hospital, 7 while out of the hospital but still on the books.*

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL—WESTCHESTER DIVISION

GENERAL TABLE OF STATISTICS

Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Institution

Year	Whole Number Admitted	Admitted by Legal Procedure	Voluntary	Whole Number Treated during the Year	Whole Number Discharged during the Year	Recovered	Improved and much Improved	*Not Improved	Died	†On Books at End of Year	Daily Average Number in Hospital.
1821 to 1893....	9,305	9,303	2	....	9,003	3,635	2,436	1,585	1,345	...	...
1894.....	128	128	...	433	144	40	56	17	31	286	294
1895.....	145	145	...	434	126	40	39	19	28	305	299
1896.....	128	128	...	436	122	33	47	19	23	311	312
1897.....	133	131	2	447	106	30	37	12	27	338	318
1898.....	91	90	1	432	106	26	35	18	27	323	323
1899.....	108	102	6	434	93	24	35	16	18	338	331
1900.....	98	97	1	439	99	25	43	8	22	337	339
1901.....	91	68	23	431	100	26	33	14	27	328	328
1902.....	95	76	19	426	94	24	37	12	21	329	329
1903.....	124	95	29	456	111	31	35	18	27	342	336
1904.....	127	89	38	472	132	34	60	10	28	337	340
1905.....	111	84	27	451	100	34	43	8	15	348	342
1906.....	101	76	25	452	112	32	43	12	25	337	335
1907.....	127	109	18	467	123	44	35	22	22	341	340
1908.....	124	91	33	468	114	33	30	24	27	351	347
1909.....	122	82	40	476	129	40	40	27	22	344	343
1910.....	131	88	43	478	120	31	39	24	26	355	352
1911.....	140	74	66	498	121	39	35	25	22	374	351
1912.....	156	101	55	533	175	45	38	25	22	355	355
1913.....	144	82	62	504	154	36	54	13	17	345	333
1914.....	201	103	98	551	188	26	64	23	23	358	345
1915.....	193	94	99	556	202	30	85	22	14	349	336
1916.....	254	92	162	608	257	50	86	37	33	346	323
1917.....	222	73	149	573	242	47	49	38	23	326	312
1918.....	260	61	199	590	273	69	54	31	19	313	298
1919.....	309	68	241	622	316	83	152	42	15	306	302
1920.....	243	61	182	549	223	44	133	38	8	326	309
1921.....	273	68	205	599	303	52	126	45	13	296	290
1922.....	257	57	200	553	241	36	127	36	11	312	288
1923.....	267	75	192	579	272	68	107	46	17	307	284
1924.....	290	82	208	597	288	63	122	34	10	309	277
1925.....	290	91	199	599	290	53	136	88	13	309	276
1926.....	278	102	176	587	300	61	135	95	9	287	267
1927.....	276	102	174	563	253	62	108	76	7	310	257
1928.....	249	89	160	559	261	52	105	59	9	298	263
1929.....	248	84	164	546	243	59	112	65	7	303	257
1930.....	261	73	188	564	278	60	123	77	18	286	251
†1931.....	261	47	214	547	244	63	125	50	6	303	251
1932.....	231	27	204	534	269	46	158	53	3	265	241
1933.....	227	51	176	492	229	57	108	60	4	263	228
1934.....	236	47	189	499	217	41	119	53	4	282	230
1935.....	270	49	221	552	242	45	134	59	4	310	235
1936.....	277	46	231	587	280	73	133	65	9	307	264
1937.....	342	94	248	649	308	41	173	78	16	341	249
1938.....	311	83	228	652	306	67	159	67	13	346	246
1939.....	350	80	270	696	358	72	202	72	12	338	259
1940.....	333	111	222	671	285	89	139	48	9	386	244
1941.....	378	107	271	764	350	106	175	59	10	414	273
1942.....	361	104	257	775	379	94	209	61	15	396	279
1943.....	341	88	253	737	352	102	176	56	18	385	259
1944.....	352	92	260	737	331	116	152	52	11	406	263
1945.....	346	73	273	752	348	132	138	58	20	404	270
Totals.....	20,716	13,713	7,003	...	20,312	6,361	7,374	3,671	2,325	...	...

*Includes patients transferred.

†From this year changes of status not included as in previous years.

‡Includes patients on visit.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

APPLICATIONS

Applications for the admission of patients may be made at the hospital at any time, or at our office in The New York Hospital, 525 East 68th Street, New York City, on any business day, at noon.

Information will be gladly given by telephone, but it is not customary to accept patients without the more careful inquiry made possible by an interview.

Applications should be made by personal call of some one who is prepared to describe the case, and to make the necessary arrangements.

An examination of the patient before admission is not required.

Application for the admission of patients at a distance may be made by telephone or by letter. A full description of the case and of the circumstances is required.

ADMISSION

The large majority of the patients sign their own applications on arrival at the hospital. Patients are also received on physician's certificate and on court authority as provided by the New York laws.

Patients who have been placed under the control of the hospital by court authority will, on request, be sent for. Others must be brought to the hospital.

CLASS OF PATIENTS

In the admission of patients, preference is given to those suffering from forms of nervous and mental disorders in which a favorable result from treatment may be reasonably expected.

Doubtful cases may be received for observation and diagnosis.

A very limited number of alcoholic and drug cases with a favorable outlook may be received under the provisions of the Mental Hygiene law.

Patients who seem likely to require an extended period of treatment may, when there is room and they are otherwise suitable, be received, for periods of study, at rates that will contribute to the support of the work of the hospital.

As the field of the hospital's activity must necessarily be limited and as a suitable social environment is essential to successful treatment, in the selection of cases for admission a good level of education, refinement and social adaptability is required.

TERMS

The rate charged depends upon the type of case, the attention required, and the accommodations desired.

Separate sleeping rooms are provided, and special rooms and suites with and without private baths are available. In the dining-rooms, parlors, and social, occupational, and recreational rooms, patients may mingle with others who are similarly classified.

Patients whose relatives are unable to pay the full cost may be received at low rates or without charge if the disorders from which they are suffering are recoverable and they are persons who come within the field of work in which The Society of the New York Hospital has found it can most usefully apply its resources. A large proportion of the patients thus received are professional men or women and members of their families. Preference is given to residents of New York State.

Extra charge is made for dental X-ray films and dental prophylaxis which are expected to be carried out for all patients. For other dental work and for surgical and other professional services that require specialists, extra charges are made for which, except in emergencies, approval is expected to be obtained in advance from the person responsible for the support of the patient in the hospital.

Consultations with family physicians and consulting specialists can, when desired, be arranged for after conference with the hospital physicians.

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

Friends from time to time desire to express, by gifts to the Hospital, their appreciation of the treatment of patients and the work done by the Hospital.

The Medical Director will be pleased to give information concerning various needs of the Hospital that would come within the scope contemplated by the donor.

LEGACIES TO THE HOSPITAL

No precise words are necessary to a valid legacy to the Society. The following clause, however, may be suggested:

"I give to THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL, for the use of The New York Hospital—Westchester Division, the sum of..... dollars."

If land or any specific personal property, such as bonds, stocks, etc., is given, a brief description of the property should be inserted instead of the words "the sum of.....dollars."

